Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By: _____

B. J. Sadoff
Reg. No. **36,663**

BJS:eaw
1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor
Arlington, VA 22201-4714
Telephone: (703) 816-4000
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100

MARKED UP SPECIFICATION

Page 13, delete the paragraph spanning lines 8-28, and insert the following therefor:

--For example, Gespach et al (1986) describe four synthetic secretin analogues including one corresponding to porcine secretin substituted at the N-terminus by sequence portions of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), i.e. Ala4-Val5-pSN, together with Tyrl-Ala2-Glu3-pSN, Gln3-pSN, Phel-Phe2-Trp3-Lys4-pSN (SEQ ID NO:13). Konig et al (1977) describe Ala4-pSN. Gardener et al (1976) describe the secretin fragment SN5-27 and three variants thereof, (9Gln-SN5-27, l5Asn-SN5-21 and 9Gln-l5Asn-5N5-27). 15-Lys-SN has also been described in the art (Gardener et al, 1979) . Haffer et al (1991) describe eight secretin variants with reduced peptide bonds (the -CONH- bond being replaced by -CH2-HN-) between one of the eight N-terminal peptide bonds. Robberecht et al (1988) describe secretin fragments 2-27, 3-27, 5-27 and 7-27 and observed activity for secreting receptors. Konig et al (1986) exchanged the N-terminal 5 amino acids of a secretin for the N-terminal pentapeptide sequence of human somatotropin releasing factor to provide l-Tyr-2,4-diAla-5-Ile-SN, which showed secretin activity. Other active variants made were 3-L-Cystic acid-SN, 6-D-Phe-SN, 5-Allo-Thr-SN, and l-Cys-6-Cys-SN.--